That Meemel of the City and County of New-York.

That Michael J. Dougherty, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth Assembly District of the City and County of New York.

That Edward P. Hagan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly for the Statenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That theyben N. Simonono, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly for the Seven-teenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That Joseph P. McDonough, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly for the Eighteenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That Anthony Fechan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly for the Ninescenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That Walter H. Askerman, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly for the Twentietl Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That J. C. Judius Langbagh, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly for the Twentietla Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

That J. C. Judius Langbagh, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly for the Twentietla Assembly Battict of the City and County of New-York.

We certify this Declaration to be correct And have account.

SERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK District Aldermen.

The Board of County Carvassers of the County of New York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th and 20th days of November, 1878, to carvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Institutes of said County, at the General Election held on the 5th day of November, in the year afore-aid, do certify as follows: FOR DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

POURTH SENATE DISTRICT.

7.408

5,835

5.855

5,749

5,383

6,107

TENTR ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on each estimate and cauvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Meu-ber of Assembly for the Teath Assembly Distric

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

THIRTERNTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

TWELTTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Tweith Assembly District
was.

Of which Manrice F. Holahan received. 2,462
Of which Nicko and Schoen received. 122
Of which Louis Goldstein received. 122
Of which Goorge A. Mc Kay received. 42
Of which Charles Volckens received. 48
Gf which there were defective. 18
Aud of which there were blank 4

That it appears on such estimate and canvass.
The whose number of votes given for the office of ber of Assembly for the Toirreenth Assembly D was not been assembly for the Toirreenth Assembly D was not been the State of the State of the State of State of the State of State

Der of Assembly for was a converted of which Ferninand Eldman received of which John Zaim received of which Robert H. Bartholomee received of which benief F. Griffith received of which there were defective And of which there were defective.

of which Thomas P. Masterson r of which Roger Burke reserved. Of which Richard K. Foster rece of which August Weber received of which John S. Buffy received of which there were defective. And of which there were blank. FIFTH SENATE DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass.
The whole number of votes given for the office dermen for the Fifth Senate District was.
Of which John J. Morits received.

Of which John Cavasagh received.

Of which John Cavasagh received.

Of which John J. Bytnes received. 1,183

Of which John J. Byrnes received.
Of which Abram L. Brewer received.
Of which John De Vries received.
Of which Bernard Leonard received.
Of which William M. Graves received of which John J. M. Quillen received of which Frank Fest received.
Of which Frank Fest received.
Of which I Frank Wambada received.
Of which West Wambada received.
And of which were Blank. 45,538 SIXTH SENATE DISTRICT. That it appears on such estimate and canvass, the whole number of votes given for the office of estimate for the sint is senate District, was of which Bernard Kenney received.

Of which Joseph P. Stack received.

Of which Joseph P. Stack received.

Of which Joseph R. Matzel received.

Of which Joseph Russel of Parrell received.

Of which Lower Cockello received.

Of which Lower Cockello received.

Of which there were Blank.

in the sublect matter of ancient literature is accessible through the mother tongue. I have shown that a high order of calture, to which classical study, can never attam, is offered by the pursuit of the physical sciences. But let me utter a warning, Subtract from the currieulum as now constituted all classical study, and weat remains will not constitute all classical study, and weat remains will not constitute all classical study, and weat remains will not constitute all classical study, and weat remains will not constitute all classical study, and weat remains will not constitute all classical study, and weat remains will not constitute all classical study, and weat remains will not constitute all classical study, and weat remains will not constitute all classical study, and weat remains on the farmed by setting apart the scientific branches of the conventional course, culture sustains an invariable ratio to hard work. If the conventional course embraces six years of Latin and Greek, we must substitute for them six years of modern languages and natural science. I promise high culture and liberal education on no other condition.

Again, we may drop from our schools one-half of the arithmetic with which they are burdened; and from our colleges all the higher mathematics. Again, too many months of secondary education are wasted in committing to memory geographical names in obscure quarters of the world, and in puzzling over the abstractions of syntax and the analysis of sentences. Geography may be studied from weaps of a later period, at convenient intervals, and according to the demands of current events. Syntax belongs to a maturer intellectual stage, and may be advantageously learned as branch of general grammar. In place of these crudities and antiquities, I would introduce chemistry, physics, mineralogy, botany, geology, zoology and astronomy into schools of all grades. A reading and speaking knowledge ought to be acquired of French, German, and Italian. Our nearest national neighbors speak the Spanish; and

factory, a cabinet factory, or a wood-carving establishment.

I must do my theme the justice to add that our ill-assorted and mediavalized education is productive of varied and endiese evils in the field of religion. Old bigotry never argues. It cites Scripture and the opinions of the fathers, and cuts throats. It spits, and scolids, and stamps its foot. As well send a squad, under shelter of uncorellas, to make faces at an impregnable redoubt. The theological student, I understand, becomes well posted in the arguments comployed against Arianism and Psagianism, and Sociolanism, and Gnosticism, and Manichaenism, and Homolousianism, and every other astiquitism and obscielamism and every other astiquitism and obscielamism and learns to seen them in a scientific volume without turning its pages; but here is Darwins in a thousand times more threatening to rheunatic old credulity, but where has a Doctor of Darwinism of anti-Darwinism been elected professor in a theological school I My friends, evolution is harmless toward Bible Christianity; it will yet fight the battlets of Christianity. But 4t will bury the carcasses of the dead old war horses so deep that they will never be disturbed by the tramp of progress over their heads.

## THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN

ITS IMPORTANCE AS A HIGHWAY TO INDIA.

The Khyber Pass may be said to begin at amrgood, ten miles west of Peshawur (see map and to extend as far as Dhaka, a distance of about thirty-three inties. The actual entrance to the defile, nowever, is at Kadam, a place three miles west of Jam-ood, which is a small village surrounded by a mud wall. after a defeat of the Afghan army on the adjacent plains. Within 1,000 yards of Kadam the gorge narrows to 150 ards with steep precipitous cliffs on either hand. Between this and the Afghan frontier fort Alimusjid, distant about ten miles, the mountains on either hand are about 1,500 feet in height, slaty, bare, and to all appearance inaccessible; width of the pass varies from 290 to 40 feet. For a dis-tance of two miles and a half beyond Alimusjid, the pass retains its difficult character. It then enters the Lala Beg valley, about six miles in length, with an everage breadth of a mile and a half. At the western end of this valley the road enters a narrow defile, there being searcely room for two camels to pass each other. The Lundi Khana Pass is distant from this point about a mile and a half; the ascent over it is narrow, rugged and steep, so that guns cannot be drawn there except by men, and then only after the track has been unproved. The descent, however, is along a well-made road, and is not so difficult. On the west proved. The descent, however, is along a warmade read, and is not so difficult. On the west
aide of the pass, the mountains gradually open out and
lose much of their inaccessible nature. Dhaka is distant
about eight miles, and here the defile ends. The knowledge of all this region has been greatly increased of late
years, and several reads are well known which completely turn Admusjid. Among these is the Tatara
road, which enters the hills about nine miles north of
Jamrood and jobs the main route at Dhaka; the Kadapa road and one through the Bara Valley
both avoid Alimasjid, and are practicable for
lightly equipped columns. That the Khyber Pass presents but slight diffically to a well-handled forced it at
the head of an irregular contingent, penetrating from
Peshawur to Jellalabad, with a loss of but 180 men. In
1842 General Pollook forced it by shelling the heights
from the ravines below, while two columns, of twelve
companies cach, on either flank pushed the enemy from
ridge to ridge. His casualities were 128. On his retura
trip he lost only fifty-six men.
The tribes residing in the pass and its immediate vicluity, though nominally owing allegiance to the Ameer
of Afghanistan, are yet powerful enough to obtain subaidles from him in return for the privilege they grant
in permitting the highway to be made use of. Dost
Mahomed paid them \$13,500 annually. At his death
these allowances were stopped, nor has Shere Ali an-

but to watch the mouth of the Pass. The British deemed the place to small for military occupation, and allowed it to go to ruin. The station of Peshawur, now serves the purpose which Jamrood formerly did, in guarding the Pass, and is the principal military station on the frontier. The Knyber Pass, being one of the principal routes leading into India, Peshawur as the guard-house on its inner side, is necessarily a place of great importance. An army entering India by the Knyber would have to force the Pass, and then to reduce Peshawur, before advancing on the Indus, which is about twenty miles away, and is commanded by Fort Attock.

LORD LAWRENCE ON THE CONFLICT. In view of the outbreak of hostilities, the opinion of the soldier statesman, Lord Lawrence, is invested with special interest. "I have no doubt," he wrote in November, "that we can clear the deflies and valleys of Atchanistan from end to end of their defenders, and that no force of Afghaus could stand against our troops when properly brought to bear against them. The country, however, consists of mountain ranges for the most part, broken up into rugged and difficult plateaux, where brave men standing on the defensive have conwhere brave men standing on the detentive lave con-siderable aduantages; and when we force such posi-tions we cannot continue to hold them. The cost of in-vading such a country will prove very great, and the means for so doing must be drawn from elsewhere. The country held by the Ameer can afford neither the money nor the transport, nor even the subsistence in adequate quantity for the support of the invading army.

## THE VENEZUELAN CHANGES.

THE CAREER OF THE LATE PRESIDENT-A SKETCH OF

HIS SUCCESSOR. President Alcantara, of Venezuela, whose leath has been announced in a private telegram received by way of Philadelphia, began his military career when was about twenty as an officer in the army of General Monagas, who assumed the executive power in the State in 1846. For about fifteen years from this time the ountry was almost continually in a state of civil war, and it was during this period that Alcantara made his reputation as a soldier. He is said to have been very fond of hunting, but above all he was devoted to active affitary life. He served in the federal army in 1863, 1868 and 1870, showing great bravery. In his sympa thies he was always with the Liberal party. He was a native of the State of Aragua, of which he was for several terms President or Governor. He had many warm personal friends, and in the Spring of 1877 he was elected President of the Republic of Venezuela by the Liberal party. His popularity particularly among the soldiers was great, and in 1877 Congress gave him the title of the "Great Democrat." He leaves a widow several children. Venezuela became a fed eral republic in 1864. The chief executive is the President, who is aided in the administration of affairs by six Ministers. The Legislatures of the individual sitates elect Representatives to the General Congress, which is composed of a Senate and House of Representatives. According to the Constitution of the Republic, on the death of a President, the Chief Jastice of the Federal High Courts acts as President, there being no Vice-President, until a successor is chosen. The President is elected by popular vote, but if no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast the election devolves on Congress. The acrimg President, Jacinto Gutierrez, a man about seventy years old, and the father of the Venezuela Consul in this city, has had a long and honorable connection with the affairs of the Republic. He was Governor of his State, Minister both of Foreign Affairs and Finance, Senator and Deputy at various times during his career. The first important office that he hold was Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance in 1849, under the first Presidency of General José Tadeo. As the Constitution of Venezuela prevents an acting President from being a candidate for the next term of the office which he is filling temporarily, Gutierrez is not an aspirant.

Among those who are mentioned as possible successors eral republic in 1864. The chief executive is the

which he is filling temporarily, Gutierrez is not an aspirant.

Among those who are mentioned as possible successors of Alcantara are General José Pulido, General Colina, General Acosta and Dr. Anduega. Pulido began his career in 1858, and made his reputation and popularity in the Federal wars under General Falcon. In 1870 he was under General Gusman Blanco. He is forty years old, and a Liberal in politics. The careers of Generals Colina and Acosta resemble that of Pulido. Colina is fifty years of age, and Acosta is fifty-six; both are Liberals. Dr. Anduega, who has been Minister of Wer, and who was Minister of Foreign Affairs when Alcantara died, is regarded as a very promising candidate. He is comparatively young, being only thirty-eight, is a lawyer, and is at present in Paris on public business. All these men are leaders in the ruling party, and have been mentioned as candidates for the Presidency at former elections.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUYE. LONDON, Oct. 12.—Who is to be the new president of the Royal Academy? The ques-tion has an interest wider than the world which cares for art; it has a social interest, The Academy private views, the Academy receptions, the Academy dinners, are all festivals of some importance, and for which invitations are eagerly sought. Accordingly, it is urged rather strongly that the new president ought to be not only a good painter, but a man who knows the usages of the world, who can make a speech if need be, and who has tact enough and familiarity enough with great people to administer the Academy with success, and look after its relations with official mag-

LONDON TOPICS.

nates and with the purchasing public. Men

are a good deal scattered just now, and no formal canvass has been made, but it

seems pretty clear that Mr. Frederick Leighton is the popular candidate. One authority says the

contest lies between him and Mr. Horsley; which

s absurd enough, inexplicable as the vagaries of the

Royal Academicians are at times. Mr. Calderon's name is a more respectable one, and his friends are putting it forward. Mr. Millais, as the acknowledged head of the most powerful and successful group of artists in England, seems to be out of the running. I should have thought the place would naturally fall either to him or to Mr. Leighton, but there appears to be some reason which makes the choice of Mr. Millais unlikely. He is, nevertheless, reckoned a good fellow among his comrades, and is something of a celebrity in society. Mr. Leighton's claims are manifold. He stands in the front rank of English artists; surpassing all of them in seme of those qualities which are most essential to excellence in art. He is both painter and sculptor; linguist and orator, too, and a personage of so many accomplishments that too enthusiastic friends have tried to call him the English Michael Angelo. If he does not reach the stature of the great Florentine, he at least towers high above the mediocrities who practice painting as a profession in England in these days. He has a Continental reputation; which can be said of few English painters, even now, when the exhibition of English art at Paris has distinctly increased its position abroad, and when one or two names have been added to the short list of those English artists who are esteemed by the connoisseurs of other countries. Mr. Leighton's services in collecting and arranging English pictures for that exhibition ought to count for something. He did more than anyone except the Prince of Wales, and he withdrew his own pictures from competition for rewards; otherwise, there can be no doubt that he would have taken one of the two great medals given to England. There was not in all the exhibition a more solidly and nobly painted portrait than Mr. Leighton's portrait of Captain Burton. He is an artist and something more; a man of great intellectual gifts, of unusual culture, of wide sympathies. If he be elected president of the Royal Academy, there will be reason to hope that a change may come over the spirit which has too much governed it of late; that it

catholic temper and with high aims. An excellent contrast to the flimsy book-noticing of The Athenaeum may be found in the review of Mr. Henry James, jr.'s "The Europeans," in this week's Academy. I have already quoted some of the emptiness out of the former journal Mr. W. E. Henley, the critic of The Academy, says of "The Europeans" that, while it is scarcely so touching as Mr. James's "Daisy Milier," which he pronounces out and away the best thing of its kind in recent English, it is, nevertheless, "a piece of work so capable and original, so vigorous, and to s certain point so telling, as to be worthy of equal praise and study." And then:

will fulfil its duties to the State and to Art in a

"It is not possible to read . The Europeans' without the admiration of absorption. It has all the qualities of a rare etching—of an etching, that is te say, the beauty of which is a beauty of line, and depends in no measure on a property of tone or an arrangement of masses. The effect of the whole thing is that of something colorless and cold, but so subtle and right, so skilful and strong, as to force been altogether successful. . . . The book is, in fact, a remarkable book, in its merits as in its shortcomings. As it stands, it is perhaps the purest piece of realism ever done. And there seems every reason to believe that if Mr. James could or would endow such work as in it he proves himself capable of with the interest of a high trage passion, he might be not only one of the ablest, but also one of the most

renowned novelists of his epoch." This rather long extract I quote not only for its interest to American readers as an English estimate of an American book, but as an extremely good example of the best kind of purely literary work now done in an English weekly. It is not necessary that one should agree with every point in such a criticism in order to respect it as sincere and intelligent.

If you have lately looked through a great many English papers, of the lighter sort especially, you have noticed, no doubt, that they have said a good deal about what they call the decadence of The limes. Not a few people talk as if the great journal had reached and passed the climax of its fame and power, and were now going steadily down hill. This s said much too strongly, though it would be difficult to deny that the editing of it, since Mr. Delane's retirement, has left much to be desired. It is even alleged that its circulation has fallen off. I am rather disposed to agree with the remark of a journalist who is no friend to the paper, that it might be printed in Hebrew without losing a thousand readers. But I heard an odd story yesterday. A man who was staying in a country house, remote from a railway station, in one of the Southern Counties, where they did not take The Times, told his host he particularly wanted to see next day's issue. "Oh," was the answer, "there's no difficulty in that. The carrier who takes all the newspapers to my neighbors calls here first. I will ook over his parcel and find out to whom The Times goes, and send a servant on a pony to borrow it for you from the nearest house." So next morning the parcel was duly examined; it contained in all about twenty papers, for some ten or twelve country houses within five or six miles round. But among them all there was not a single Times! The case is exceptional, but it is remarkable that even one such exception can be found. Five years ago, I don't suppose there was a country house in all England where, at this season of the year, the leading journal was not to be found.

LEAD Poisoning .- Considering mercurial affections as being due to the presence of metal in the or-gaus which are the seats of those affections, M. Melsens, of Belgium, administers granulated doses of iodide of potassium, the noxious metals by this means being carried away in the urine in the form of double soluble todides. He also advises the use of the loddle of potassum as a preventive in cases where men are exposed to the effects of lead-dust or mercurial emanatious. Numerous experiments at Brussels, Litle, Vienna, and other places, prove the value of this system. Workmen affected with lead paralysis have been cured, and others liable to mercurial colic have beneficially resorted to it.

FRENCH MANAGEMENT OF LEECHES. - A writer in Les Mondes describes a novel method of getting leeches to fasten immediately. The animals are put in a vessel half filled with cold water. The part of the body which is to receive them is carefully moistened with hot water, and the glass is quickly applied to the skin. The leeches attach themselves with surprising skin. The lecches attach themselves with surpraing rapidity, and it appears to the patient as though he had only a single bite. When all the animals have bitten, the glass is removed with care, so as to wet the patient as little as possible, the escaping water being received with a sponge. If the part to be attacked by the lecches is very limited, a piece of sirong paper should be placed over the glass, with a hole of proper size in the papez.

We cartify this dectaration to be corect, and have caused the same 'o be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this board, this twenti-to-day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

WILLIA & R. KOBERTS, Chairman.

HENRY A. GUMBLETON, Secretary. That it appears on such estimate and cauvass, that That it appears on such estimate and cauvass, that The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Seventh Assembly District was.

Of which isaac I. Haves received. 2, 2590 of which John K. Perley received. 1, 622 of which John II. Whitmore received. 233 of which John II. Whitmore received. 34 of which lecorge M. Rice received. 34 of which theory were defective. 35 of which there were defective. 36 and of which there were blank. 36 HENRY A. GUMBLETON, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, Res.:

County Clerk's Office, County Clerk's Office,

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with
the original Declaration on file in this office, and that it is a
correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original. Witness my hand and official seal at the New-County Court House, in the City and County of New-York, this twentieth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight lundred and seventy-eight. HENRY A. GUMBLETON, Clerk of the County of New-York. RIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The whole number of votes given for the office of Member of Assembly for the Eighth Assembly District
was
Of which Daniel Patterson received. 5.402 Of which John Brodsky received.
Of which Francis Gatterdsm received.
Of which Paul Enchl received.
Of which Louis P. Howe received.
Of which there were defective. STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CAN-VASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. 7.54 The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the Office of the Cierk of said County on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 15th, 18th and 20th days of November, 1878, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows: That it appears on such estimate and enovass. The whole number of voices given for the office of ber of Assembly for the Ninth Assembly I was of which George B. Deans, sr., received of which John W. Browning received of which John W. Browning received of which there were defective.

And of which there were defective.

And of which there were blank.

In relation to votes given for

FOR BEPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

18,203

18,203

17.624

15,770

15,778

121,285

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that
The wholefnumber of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for the Fifth Congressional
Diatrick with Nicholas Mulier received 8,456
Of which Nicholas Mulier received 8,327
Of which George Blair received 281
Of which James K. Kerrigan received 18
Of which James K. Kerrigan received 18
Of which Alexander Frey received 18
Of which here were Defective 64
And of which there were Defective 28

That it appears on such estimate and canvasa, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Reresentative in Congress for the Seventh Congresional District was of which Edwin Einstein received. 7,60 which Edwin Einstein received. 7,10 which Anthony Eickhoff received. 7,10 which John W. Jahelka received. 8,10 which Thomas Green received. 11 of which there were Defective. 7 and of which there were Defective.

yeffet Assembly District of the City and County of New-York.

We certify this Declaration to be correct, and have caused the some to be attented by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twentieth day of November, A. B. one thomsand cight hundred and seventy-cight.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Chairman.

HENRY A. GUMBLETON, Secretary.

Sinte of New-York, City and County of New-York. Ass.:

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original Declaration on the in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the New County York, this twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-cight.

HENRY A. GUMBLETON,

Clerk of the County of New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVAS-

45,538

torgue?

The study of the classical languages develops verbal memory and the power of crificism; the study of charsters are subject an energy and the power of crificism; the study of charsters in heart tavarishe to elegant composition. My inclosely, fishery, ethics, apetinegus—these are subject matter, the possession of which undoubredly exerts a reflect influence upon the mind, and possesses a cultural value; but, whatever the contents of the classical mathors may be worth, are they not all spread out in English edutions?

The technical lists of botany and zoology are better than a Latin lexicon. And if we must have languages, behold the Greek-like Gorman, and the sonorous lialian, in which we still near the cohoes of the Cheronian periods. Is it critical acuteness which we seek to develop? Try your hand at studying the delicate reactions in the chemist's tubes, and weigning the chemist's labous and weigning the colored characters presented by a group of birds, or fishes, or shells, and dispose them, according to the weignt of the respective characters, finto species, genera, families and orders. Select a fossil hone from a box of deoris, and by pure reasoning build up the complete animal around it. Is imagination sterile? Fear not the realistic influence of science; for it is inagination which pioneous the understanding over the experies of his continent, and imagines the surging sea form of culture to which languages and literatures are wholly aften. The conceptions of science for it is inaginated when we would the lands and more powerful peoples he has no thought. Commerce

hand. Has Greek the power thus to enlarge our apprehensions of the material universe in when we form a speek?

Do you say that science is materialistic, when she brings her devotce, at every boundary of her domain, into the neighborhood of supramaterial verities? Do you say that science is impious, when she gathers up for us the testimonies of a thousand nations and tribes, proclaiming with she voice a religious constituent in numan nature? Do you say that science is atheistic, when she leads you back to a beginning of the history of matter, which you feel is not a beginning, and there drops her head and buds you listen reverently to the voices of your own soul? On, bindly mad religionist? Hater and madigner of the inspired prophet of science pressing with ancarthly energy through the universe of material pine nomens, in search of that golden boundary where the soul may look out upon the promisedland of spiritual belog. Ob, dead, but speaking corpe, that thinkest moonlight the sun's effulgent glow, way has the tide of years borne thee from the ages of night and broofry, to lie an offence upon the silver strand of our own blessed age? Oh, for another glumpse of that peace-inland, on the other side of Jordan, where bigots cease from troubling, and science is at rest. We turn, now, to the civic mechanism provided for imparting knowledge. Are our schools imbued with this modern spirit! Are toney pervaded and actuated by a generous comprehension of the relation of science to modern life! I shall stand by the schools, as long as I can strike a blow in their defence; but I shall dare to point out their detects, and labor for their improvement. Our schools, throughout all their grades, are suffering from the decase of mediavalism. They are in the grip of conservatism, which never relaxes its hold, save for dear life itself. We trace the lineage of our modern schools the bosom of the dark ages. They were created to disseminate the nuclent learning which had found a new birth in the Italian pennsuta.

Italian pennsuia.

Fermit na to indicate more specifically some defects in the curriculum of our achools. The belief is too prevalent and too controlling that no high schoolarship is possible except through a course of classical study. Banish the thought from existence. I have shown that all which linguistic culture furnishes is offered by living languages. I have reminded you that all which is valuable

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY—HEND JAMES, JR.'S, CRITICS-THE LONDON TIMES.

HE NATURAL DEFENCES OF THE KHYBER PASS